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DEATH SM.

In the last number of the 'Times,' I find a communication from the Hon. L. G. Thompson, dated at Indianapolis, Feb. 4th, 1843; to the following extract from which I feel compelled to reply:

"I have just been informed by our Senator that a bill which passed this House some weeks since, appropriating \$482 of the three per cent fund, which has been due this country for the last two years, has at its instance been indefinitely postponed. The bill provided that the amount due the country, and should be equally among the several road districts, in proportion to the extent of said district, and notify the supervisors of said district of the amount due them from the three per cent fund, as well as from non-resident land tax, or otherwise; and require the supervisors to invite competition in the improvement of the roads, by advertising the work to be done in their districts, and selling the contracts to the lowest bidder; and require the money to be distributed under the checks of the Auditor and Treasurer."

"I had this bill permitted to pass the Senate, I have no hesitation in saying that more than double the amount of work would be done with the same amount of money. Appropriations for the improvement of roads have, heretofore, been squandered for little purpose, and a similar course will still be pursued, if those interested do not look to it."

"It is true that such a bill did pass the House of Representatives at the late session, and it is also true that at my instance the bill was indefinitely postponed by the Senate. In a conversation with Dr. Thompson on the subject previous to any action being had on the bill in the Senate, I stated to him that I felt disposed to treat our country officers with some respect; that I thought the law against them had been carried far enough, and that I should oppose the passage of the bill."

"I could not believe our country Commissioners incompetent to discharge their duty, so far as the appropriation of the three per cent fund was concerned, nor did I believe the Commissioners of said fund to be an individual whose integrity was to be so much questioned as to render it doubtful whether its expenditure would be faithfully made or not. I cannot be accused of political prejudice in favor of these individuals, for they are all opposed to me politically; but I felt that having been chosen to fill their respective offices they were entitled to a degree of respect, and whatever other changes may be made against them, I must have additional proof to the assertion made in the communication referred to, that the three per cent fund belonging to Allen county has heretofore been squandered to but little purpose, before I shall be convinced that such is the fact."

"It may be inferred by some from the communication of Dr. Thompson that letting of work by the Commissioner of the three per cent fund are made to advantage at extraordinary prices. Such is not the fact however. All road work let by such Commissioner is at the lowest bidder, after competition has been invited by advertisement of such letting. This being the case it is difficult to conceive how more than double the amount of work would be done with the same amount of money, provided the work was let in the same manner by road supervisors."

"And this question came up again, having no connection with other measures, I should have looked upon it as a matter that would work neither good nor harm so far as the provisions of the bill were concerned, but it will be recollected that a crusade against most of our country officers was commenced by Dr. Thompson, and carried to such an extent, that had I consented to operate with him, the impression must have been general at Indianapolis that the Doctor and myself were the only persons in Allen County fit to hold office—at least in our own estimation. Now, not wishing to arrogate as much to myself, and besides not being willing to admit that so respectable a portion of my constituents as resided in Allen county were unworthy of such a Representative and Senator, I did declare in a report that I made from a select committee in whom this bill was referred, that it would be the opinion of the committee, be safe to let the Commissioners of this county, under the expenditure of our three per cent money, and that we did not believe that much would be risked by trusting the expenditure thereof to the Commissioner of said fund, and closed by recommending the indefinite postponement of the bill."

"I should dislike very much to be considered as an opponent to any measure calculated to benefit the citizens of any part of my district in the way of making or improving their roads; indeed was it not that a great degree of modesty is required of me in all controversies or explanations with Dr. Thompson, I could refer to the part I have acted in securing to the citizens of this county their present just and satisfactory road tax; but it would not be characteristic of either of us to boast of what we have done."

"I believe I am now through with this communication. I have no other object in writing to you than to put myself right, and if you have room in your paper I would be pleased if you would give this an insertion."

Yours truly,
A. SINGLEAR.

Editor Fort Wayne Sentinel.

The REIDGUE BAND will meet at the Music Room on Monday evening next at half past 6 o'clock precisely.

B. H. TOWER, President.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1843

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)
FOR GOVERNOR
JAMES WHITCOMB.
FOR LIQUT. GOVERNOR
JESSE D. BRIGHT.
FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT.
ANDREW KENNEDY.

GERMAN PAPER IN INDIANA.

We are making arrangements to commence the publication of a German newspaper in Fort Wayne. A large and respectable portion of the citizens of Indiana are Germans, and their number is daily increasing; yet there is not a German newspaper printed in the state. They are generally well educated in their own language, but being unacquainted with ours and unable to read our papers they remain in comparative ignorance of the news and politics of their adopted country, and are therefore apt to be led astray by the misrepresentations and false coloring given to political news by interested politicians and scheming demagogues.

Believing our German fellow citizens to be essentially democratic in their principles, and that to keep them true to their faith nothing more is required than to place the truth before them; and believing further that their numbers, intelligence, and desire for information would warrant the establishment of at least one German journal in our state, we have resolved to make the attempt, and will commence the publication as soon as the necessary materials, and a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured.

The Prospect may be found in another column.

A special term of the Allen Probate Court will be held next week—commencing on Monday.

The County Commissioners will also be in session at the same time.

Preaching.—The Presbyterian of Logansport will meet in the First Presbyterian Church, in Fort Wayne, on Thursday, the 6th of April next, at two o'clock, P. M.

Rev. J. H. DUNLAP, from Jeffersonville, will preach in the Baptist Church tomorrow, at 11 A. M. and candle light in the evening.

"I." is unavoidably postponed till next week.

CONGRESS.—On the passage of the Army bill, the House struck out all appropriations for the West. The appropriation for the Cumberland Road was rejected—yes 65, noes 127; the one for building a bridge over the Ohio River at Wheeling shared the same fate—yes 61, noes 66. The proposed appropriation of \$150,000 for removing obstructions in the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers, was also rejected—yes 93, noes 98; as was likewise the one for improving harbors on the western waters—yes 76, noes 133.

Citizens of the west should remember that in the present House is a large majority of Whigs. They are all professed friends of internal improvement, and great advocates for relief measures of all sorts. In 1840 they were great enemies for western men and western interests—could almost define a man who had lived in a log cabin, and held a corn-cob in especial revere. They can squander millions on the seaboard, but when a few thousands are asked for works of great national importance in the West we are refused. Our citizens may rest from this the bill of the Whig professions, and we trust at the next congressional election they will show their deserts that their duplicity has been noticed and is remembered.

Mr. Adams, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, has reported against the passage of the Oregon bill.

A bill has passed the House for reducing the pay and mileage of members of Congress and other office holders. It reduces the mileage to four dollars for every 20 miles travel, the distance to be estimated by the shortest rail route. Senators and Representatives are to be allowed, at or per cent eight dollars a day for the first five months of the session; if the session be prolonged beyond that time, the allowance is to be six dollars a day for the following two months, and five dollars a day for all beyond that time. No pay to be allowed for the time any member is absent, except through sickness or by leave of the Senate or House. All salaries exceeding \$5,000 to be reduced 20 per cent; salaries over one and under three thousand dollars to be reduced 12 1/2 per cent.

The President has transmitted a message to Congress setting forth that the estimated receipts into the treasury will probably fall short of the expenditures, and calling on that body to devise some means of sustaining the public credit. The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended that authority be granted him to reimburse such treasury notes as may be received for revenue. The President thinks it worthy of grave consideration whether more permanent and certain supplies ought not to be provided. The issue of one note in payment of another (the President truly says) is not the payment of a debt, which can only be made, and must be made in the end, by some form of public taxation.

In a country of such abundant resources, if judiciously called out, the credit of the government ought not to be made dependent on temporary expedients, but the public faith ought to be placed beyond contingency. The President adds: "The necessity of further and full provision for supplying the wants of the

treasury will be the more urgent, if Congress, at its present session, should adopt no plan for facilitating the financial operations of the government and improving the currency of the country."

So it appears that the general government is actually without the means of meeting its immediate liabilities; and yet some visionary politicians are actually at this moment urging that it involve itself still deeper in difficulties by assuming the state debts, to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars. The whole revenue of the United States for the past year would not much more than pay the interest on this sum.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that it has no jurisdiction in bankruptcy.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill authorizing three commissioners to take possession of the Shawneetown Bank and wind up its affairs. The bank, it is said, will appeal to the judicial tribunals to decide whether a Legislature can repeal the charter of an existing bank.

Some of the more reasonable and respectable wing papers have come out openly and boldly in opposition to Mr. Cost Johnson's humbug of the general government's assuming the state debts. The Philadelphia U. States Gazette thus denounces the project.

"The hundred million dollar loan." We cannot but regard it as the most dangerous extravagance and waste, that the states has ever undertaken. How would the government be able to pay the interest on this loan? We can hardly miss sufficient to pay the interest on the existing debt, and to add thereto a further annual sum of ten or twelve millions, seems to us a little short of madness. We had hoped that a little scheme of policy had been resorted to, which was to reduce the expense of the Government to the lower possible mark; and then, by a moderate tariff raise sufficient to meet that pay the interest on the small debt now existing, and by gradually a sum to pay off the principal. We are no great sticklers for very abstract, but splitting, constitutional construction; but we would like to see the clause in the instrument which can be interposed into something in which to base this measure. We should think it would be rather difficult to find it.

"The purity of the scheme is claimed for himself by Mr. Cost Johnson. Many other modern inventions, it has, however, an ancient model; for some years ago this very same scheme was proposed by a gentleman of this city, and as much as three and a half years since, when conducted by another journal, were voted upon by the same assembly of very large British houses, to induce us to advance a sum of six hundred thousand, and unless our money is greatly in need, the New York Courier and New York American did, at that very time, advocate the project above referred to. Mr. Johnson must therefore, strip off the peacock plumes in which he now rejoices, and sink back again into the lowly and insignificant dwe."

Avalanche at Troy, N. Y.—On the afternoon of Friday the 17th ult., a portion of the hill known as Mount Slide, slid down and buried several buildings occupied by a number of poor families. It is supposed that thirty or forty persons were in the houses at the time, only ten or twelve of whom escaped. Ten dead bodies have already been dug out. On the 1st Jan. 1837, a similar catastrophe occurred on the same spot.

The tick of printing the Revised Laws in the German language seems to be as easily sent through in other places as it was here. Here at least a correspondent of the German Democrat says so.

From the German Democrat.
Mr. Editor—That consummate demagogue, Lewis G. Thompson, who, during the last session of the Legislature, has occupied the place of Representative from Allen county, seems all at once to have fallen deeply in love with our German fellow citizens, and to have become their special champion, notwithstanding during the session of 1835, by his public acts in the Legislature, he degraded them and their interests to a level with the Miami Indians.

During that session, Mr. Chamberlain, then a Representative from Elkhart county, introduced a proposition to have one thousand copies of the revised laws, in the German language, printed in the German language; which certainly was no less than an act of justice to that meritorious portion of our fellow citizens. This same Lewis G. Thompson, then a Representative from Allen county, actuated by motives of sheer derision to Mr. Chamberlain's proposition, and contempt for the Dutch, then and there made a motion to amend Mr. Chamberlain's proposition, by having a little number printed in the language of the Miami Indians. And by means like this, Thompson was then principally instrumental in defeating the measure.

I now see by his acts, as a member, and by his communications, that he claims to be the special champion of our German population, whom he then decided and affected to despise.

Was he now as any one that two thousand copies of the revised laws, about to be published, should be printed in the German language? Not because he thinks any better of the Dutch than he did in 1835; but because he sees that Mr. Chamberlain introduced again a proposition of this kind, into the Senate last winter, and carried it through that body by a large majority. And thus he begins to be convinced that this act of justice to our large and increasing German population, is becoming somewhat popular; and hence he has changed his course just because it is popular, and not because he comes out what more about the Dutch, than he did in 1835, when, in the manner I have above stated, compared them to the Miami Indians.

If the white livered demagogues think in this way to "suck the Dutch," I think he will in the end, find himself "sucked."

The Doctor will no doubt say that this is all false, because the Journals of the House of 1835, do not show his proposed amendment to Mr. Chamberlain's bill of that session. Not true enough—this month tongue-tied Adams, who now for the sake of their votes would fain steal away the hearts of the

Dutch, took good care not to have his infamous amendment put into the journals. But it can be proved by fifty members of the House of Representatives, of 1835, who, I doubt perfectly well recollect the circumstances.

ALLEN.

HON. ANDREW KENNEDY.

We regret to learn that Mr. Kennedy is confined to his room, by sickness. During the past week, we have received several letters from the friends of that gentleman, soliciting us to suggest a time and place at which to hold a convention. Not being aware of any opportunity to him, we had supposed, that the bare announcement would have been received by acclamation. The resolution, however, we believe in effecting a more useful and profitable organization, preparatory to the coming campaign, and tend to victory. We would suggest, Fort Wayne as a suitable place, and leave the announcement of a suitable time to the properly constituted authorities. We mean the committee heretofore appointed on this subject.—*Marion Daily Herald.*

*We are happy to state that at the last session Mr. Kennedy was recovering.—*Ed. San.*

ANDREW KENNEDY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel unfolds the name of this well tried and truly Democratic Congressman in the Tenth District. The Marion Herald has done the same, and our own paper is glad to do so. It is not in the same District, to give a name, and a strong pull for the Delaware Blacksmith. Kennedy's name, and alone for two years in the stormiest period of our Republic, he stood in Congress, the Representative of the fifty five thousand Democrats of Indiana; and well and faithfully did he discharge his duty. He is a whole trunk of himself—needs nobody to blow and strike for him, and the way he goes Whiggery up to a wedding, he is a regular canon. We hope the gallant Democracy of the Tenth, will put him through as the light waxes warm, we shall occasionally make the walking with a Hurrah for Kennedy.—*Goshen Democrat.*

IMPORTANT IS TRUE.—The following is from Thompson's Bank Note Reporter of New York. We sincerely believe it well founded:

"It has been known to us, for months past, that the holders of discredited state stocks were corresponding with each other, and collecting opinions of the ablest lawyers in this country, with a view to instituting suits against the state and against individual citizens on discredited state bonds. Kennedy's name, and alone for two years in the stormiest period of our Republic, he stood in Congress, the Representative of the fifty five thousand Democrats of Indiana; and well and faithfully did he discharge his duty. He is a whole trunk of himself—needs nobody to blow and strike for him, and the way he goes Whiggery up to a wedding, he is a regular canon. We hope the gallant Democracy of the Tenth, will put him through as the light waxes warm, we shall occasionally make the walking with a Hurrah for Kennedy.—*Goshen Democrat.*

"It is in contemplation to institute two suits before the proper tribunals, one against a companying state, and another against a citizen of a non-paying state. By some it is contended that every citizen's farm is liable for a judgment against a state, and that states are corporations, continuing from the federal compact, and liable to be sued. Quibus curia shorter course, and contend that every citizen of a state is a party to the contract between the state and the bond holders and as liable, individually on every bond the state rightfully owes."

"The most eminent counsel have been retained for the prosecution; and all that talent and money can do will be done. We have not faith enough, however, to go in for a ruin in stocks.—*Nov. Post Feb. 11.*"

DOMESTIC CREDITORS OF OHIO.

We learn by a gentleman who left Columbus on Monday last, that the bill to provide for the payment of the domestic creditors of the state, has become a law.

The law authorizes the Canal Fund Commissioners to borrow on the credit of the state the sum of \$1,500,000, for which bonds are to be issued, bearing interest not exceeding seven per cent.—the bonds not to be sold less than par value, and for the redemption of the bonds, after the year 1851, the surplus revenue and all funds specifically devoted for the construction of public works are pledged. The bonds to be issued for debt due to contractors on the public works, with interest on the same from the time the work is completed also, to furnish small capital companies to which the state is indebted, for such sum as the State Auditor shall report, due them, after an examination of their claims—the acceptance of the bonds by the companies shall relieve the state from further liability to them.

The bill was lost in the House on the 9th, but the vote was reconsidered and the bill subsequently passed, and we are informed by the gentleman alluded to.—*Talbot Blade.*

Gen. JACKSON.—It is suggested by several of the Western papers, that General Jackson should be requested to preside over the deliberations of the next Democratic National Convention, and that if necessary, the place of its meeting be fixed in Ohio, so as to facilitate his attendance. We cannot but heartily in the suggestion, if his age and infirmities do not render it impracticable. The place of meeting of the convention is of no consequence, in comparison with securing the presence of the glorious old Roman.—No member of the convention would hesitate to travel a thousand miles, to see him, take him by the hand, and tell him how deeply his name and principles are cherished by the people. His presence and name would not only give weight to the Convention, and enthusiasm to its proceedings, but would kindle the spirit of the people with irresistible power.—*Maine Age.*

Animal Magnetism.—We learn from the Boston daily mail that a young woman was thrown into the mesmeric state at the City Hall, at Lowell, Mass. on Tuesday evening last, Dr. W. P. Stetson, and submitted to the extracting of a tumor on the shoulder without manifesting the slightest pain. An incision round the tumor was made to the depth of nearly two inches, and the operation was one which, under ordinary circumstances, would have caused acute pain, fainting, &c.

On being brought back to the natural state, the lady was entirely free from pain, and was aware that any operation had been performed. The experiment was performed under the personal examination of Dr. W. P. Stetson, Philbrick and Horn, of Lowell, in presence of a large and respectable audience. A full and scientific report of the case will soon be published.

RECIPROCITY.—General Duff Green, in a late address to the Madisonian, among other things, says: "I was authorized by Lord Aberdeen, himself to say that it was his earnest desire to place the commercial relations of the two countries on terms of reciprocity, and I am persuaded that a treaty may be made, provided for the admission of cotton, rice, and Indian corn, into England and her dependencies, at a nominal duty, or duty free, and all our surplus products, may be placed on the same footing as the like products of her colonies; at the same time that our navigation may obtain concession no less important. And that, for granting us these favors England will ask of us no more than that our tariff shall be so manifold as to our manufacturers, as to change thereon no higher rate of duty than is indispensable to provide for an economical administration of our government."

THE TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS.

Every body says that the new and violent effort has commenced to saddle the United States with the two hundred millions of improvident debt which some of the States have incurred, partly by direct loans, partly by lending their credit to banks. The proposition for this assumption, in the shape of scrip based on the public lands, is now being carried in some considerable degree a Whig measure, and every effort is made to unite the Whig party in its favor. Every person now sees this, and every person must intuitively inquire whence the cause of this new and sudden effort. Three years ago, when Mr. Webster submitted his resolutions against assuming the State debts, or guaranteeing them, or providing for their payment out of the public lands, his resolutions were treated as an aspersion upon the Whig party, and he himself, and all the Democrats who supported the resolutions were reproached for an unfounded imputation on that party. This was in the winter of 1839-40. Now, in two short years, what was treated as a slander, then, has become an open measure, proclaimed and supported by the leading Whig organs of the seat of Government—boldly pushed by one of the Whig leaders in Congress, and privately but actively encouraged by the rest. Whence this change? Why this apparent contradiction? What is the reason of this extraordinary conduct?

"The reason is as apparent as the contradiction, and is found in Mr. Webster's speech at Faneuil Hall in September last. There he intimated strongly a disposition in favor of making the public lands the fund for repaying the same bonds, and since that time Mr. Cost Johnson's proposition has taken root and begun to flourish. It is Mr. Webster's admission of the measure, then, which has given the new impulse to this project, which was denied by his whole party, and denied by himself, in the session of 1839-40, when Mr. Grundy and Mr. Benton were assailed for attributing such a thing to them. What Mr. Webster then repudiated as an aspersion upon him and his party, he has, in effect, assumed in his speech in Faneuil Hall; and since that time the proposition has been taken up, and is now pushed, as a Whig measure. His assumption of the scheme has given it the new impulse—and well it may; for Mr. Webster is incomparably the head of the present Administration. His intellect puts him at the head of it, and his place of Secretary of State gives importance to his view. Henceforward we may look for a regular movement in favor of his assumption; and if Mr. Webster is smuggled to England after the Senate adjourns, we may look for a treaty in which the 'compromize generally' will be given, which the Whigs demand in 1839.—*Globe.*

THE HUNGARIAN.—The New York Herald says, Mr. Cost Johnson's scheme is the most impudent of all his schemes, in respect that Congress ever would adopt such a project.

It has been set on foot by a set of wild stock jobbers, merely to raise the price of certain stocks, and to enable them to get out of a scrape. At this moment, the general government is rapidly approaching a state of hopeless bankruptcy with an unpaid revenue of \$14,000,000, and an annual expenditure of \$27,000,000—and yet people talk of such a government assuming debts to the amount of \$200,000,000. Was there ever a greater specimen of folly?

FROM THE LAFAYETTE FREE PRESS.

CANAL SCHEM.

A law has passed by our Legislature, making lower Canal Scrip or Blue Paper as some call it, receivable for all canal tolls and water rents on the Wabash and Erie Canal. The object of passing this law was no doubt to sustain and give credit to this depreciated currency—but will it do so? We think not. It may give it a temporary throb, which will afford an opportunity to those currency mongers who have no abundance on hand to put it off; but certainly it can do little else.

A plain statement as to how the matter stands in regard to this Scrip, must convince any one disposed to be convinced, that this law is scarcely worth a pinch of snuff; so far its effects in making scrip valuable is concerned.

It appears by the Commissioner's report to the Legislature, that up to Dec. 5, 1842, there had been paid in contractors, of this scrip, \$163,640 66

At the estimate this work, an additional amount will be paid of perhaps.

60,000 00

Making the total amount issued.

\$213,640 66

By the same report of the Commissioners, it appears that for lands sold at public and private sale, up to the 1st of Nov. last, there had been received in cash, money scrip

\$161,823 30

Now suppose the whole of the toll and water rents on the canal between Lafayette and the Ohio line to be paid in this scrip, during the present season, and suppose there should not be another estimate during the whole year, still there would be nearly or perhaps quite as much of this scrip in circulation as there has been this winter. For, it is thought to be hardly probable that the tolls and rents will amount to more than \$3,000. This would have in circulation still, \$131,823 30. But then it should be remembered that most if not all of this funds thus received, will be immediately paid out again for repairs on the canal; so that the circulation will not, in fact, be diminished by the operation of this law.

But again—suppose the work to continue so that portion of the canal now under contract, and no new letting to take place during the year; the amount already in circulation would necessarily be greatly augmented;—the estimated cost of the work now under contract, is \$465,709 76, and may be safely set down at half a million. What percentage beneficial effect could the withdrawal of \$50,000 of this amount from circulation, have upon the red river, even did it not return again immediately, above stated. It must certainly be very trifling.

We would these remarks out of no ill feeling, but in order that the public may see and understand this matter in its true light. We want all to be placed on an equal footing, so that shrewd and currency mongers may have no undue advantage.

Boston and Buffalo.—The cars were run over the Tonawanda Railroad on Tuesday last, for the time, thus completing the last link in the chain of iron road from Boston to Buffalo.

DISASTROUS FLOOD IN RED RIVER.

In consequence of the falling weather or the melting of the snow in the mountains, the sources of Red River have been supplied so abundantly with water that our barbaric gentle stream, has been so flooded that all of its bottom lands buried beneath the heavy mass of moving water whose appearance was so sudden and rapid that it has become a real sea; down every verge of human habitations, cotton bales, cotton presses, corn, cattle, horses, hogs, &c. in one wild and general ruin.

At Ft. Towner on the 26th ult., the river rose fifteen feet higher than ever before known, spreading over the whole bottom destroying the warehouses at the public landing and sweeping in one common grave all species of animal life.

From a letter, politely furnished us, it appears that the Jonesborough, Rowland, and Barlow Towns have been nearly inundated; some of the houses washed away, and many of the inhabitants drowned.

Amid the general distress, Capt. Crookes, of the steamboat Hunter, proceeded to Mill Creek, and rendered the sufferers every possible succor in his power—going from place to place, picking up the survivors from the tops of the houses and trees; thus rescuing from a watery grave some seventy five or a hundred persons.

It is thought that over a hundred lives have been lost between Fulton and Jonesborough—how many, we as yet cannot certainly predicate, as our information will not always justify an implicit belief. Owing to the great number of settlers on the bottom of Red River, the loss of property and human life must be immense; yet we would fain believe not so great as is generally reported, for we hope that the accounts given us have been exaggerated.

The river is still rising, but very slowly.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIA.

AWFUL RETRIBUTION.

A few days since, considerable excitement was produced by the disappearance of a young girl, aged about 16, the daughter of Mr. Mercer, one of the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants of Southwark. A young man in this city, named Hutchinson, was arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in her abduction, but was discharged in consequence of the girl's return to her parents. It was ascertained, however, that Hutchinson had seduced the young girl, and that she had gone to a house of ill fame in the neighborhood of Pine and Twelfth streets, where he had been in the habit of meeting her. Her absence was all at her return, we believe, was voluntary. The anguish of the family at the knowledge of the dishonor that had fallen upon the daughter of their house, no tongue can tell you, no pen can describe. To wipe out the stain as far as was possible so to do, a marriage was proposed to the seducer. The unhappy father offered him \$50,000 as a marriage portion, but the heartless wretch refused the offer, saying, "Keep your money old man! I'm not a marrying man!" This brother of the seduced then challenged him. This was also declined. The infuriated brother, stung almost to madness, determined not to be balked in his revenge. He watched the movements of Hutchinson, and having ascertained that he was to leave the city on Friday evening in a carriage by way of Camden, he concealed himself on board the ferry boat armed with one of Collet's six barreled pistols. Shortly after, the carriage was driven on board with a few yards of the Jersey shore, the friend of Hutchinson, and owner of the carriage, stepped out and took hold of the horse's heads. Mercer then approached the carriage, and fired four balls into it in quick succession. One of them proved fatal, taking effect under the left shoulder blade, and another entering the body of Hutchinson. He was conveyed to Cook's tavern in Camden, where he expired in a few minutes. Mercer immediately gave himself up to the authorities.

A coroner's jury was called, and a verdict in accordance with the circumstances returned in the course of Saturday morning. Mercer was conveyed to Woodbury Jail, where he still remains to await his trial in Gloucester county, the act having been committed in the state of New Jersey. The trial, the Camden Eagle says, will probably take place in March.

Mercer is a young man, about twenty years of age, and has been for several years in the house of Carson and Newbold, smith and wharves; and is said to have been in a state of great excitement ever since the discovery of his sister's dishonor.

Hutchinson was a man of some notoriety in this city. He is said to have been strongly attracted at the time he met his death, being aware that the brother had renewed vengeance against him.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—Wholesale Prices.

Corrected weekly by F. KENNEDY, Market Reporter.
Beef, over. \$2 00 Pork, 1 lb 85
Lard, lb. 8 Butter, lb. 6
Ghee, lb. 6 Eggs, doz. 10
Flour, lb. 1 00 Wheat, bush 4 50
Rye, 25 Oats, 10
Corn, 15 Potatoes, 12
Onions, 60 Beans, 60
Peas, 50 Green Apples 60
Dried Apples, 75 Whiskey gal. 30
Crabapples, 1 00 Salt, lb. 50

Neal's Patent Latex Soap.


The best, most cleanly and economical article of the kind ever invented. Manufactured and sold by
M. LEWIS.
Fort Wayne, March 4, 1843.

on Calhoun street.

B. SAUNDER.

Jan. 14, 1842.

Cheap Boot and Shoe Shop.



THE subscriber informs the public that he is now carrying on the Boot and Shoe making business, one door west of Brans on on Columbia street, and will make all kinds of Boots and shoes at lowest prices than ever before offered in Fort Wayne. His work will be all of the best Eastern Leather, and the workman ship equal to any other establishment in the west. The public may judge of the cheapness from the following list of prices:

Good unvarnished	\$3.25
do do	3.00
do do	1.87
Women's Boots	1.87
Kip Boots	2.50
Carl Boots	4.25
do do	9.00

and all other work in proportion. Mending done at short notice.

Rides and wheat taken at market price for work.

DEBORAH NELL

Dec 32, 1842. Jan 27.

Sale of School Land.

Will offer at public sale at the court house in the town of Northfield in the county of Adams on Monday of March next, the School land belonging to township 31, range 15, east and the School land belonging to township 32, range 15 east.

ROBERT WORG,
School Commissioner.

Dec. 15, 1842.

NOW'S THE TIME TO PAY DEBTS.

One shilling more on the hundred for Pork than the market price.

ALL persons indebted to either of the late firm of Thompson & Junior, Thompson & Perry, or Thompson, Sturgis & Lent, or to the present firm of Thompson & Sturgis, or to L. G. Thompson, can discharge the account by delivering good cash at the above rate, or Wheat Corn or Oats, at the market price.

Those interested will find it to their advantage to embrace the present opportunity. Information as to the place of delivery can be obtained at the office of Thompson & Sturgis.

Dec. 11, 1842. 24

DYEING.—ELI E. MURRAY

offers his services to the Gentlemen and Ladies of Fort Wayne, in the above business. Experience in western establishments in dyeing, re-dyeing, and cleaning of all kinds of


tion. Silks, Muslins, Alpacas, Cottons, and
all kinds of elegant descriptions, from a pair of
socks to a cloak of a covered with be adorned
on easy terms, clear of spots and wasteful
good. Coats, Pants and vests almost and acce-
pted in proper order. These fashionable ladies with a
few of the most pretentious and all articles
deficient at others specified.

Residence on Perry street, in King's addition,
in the house formerly occupied by the
St. Charles. Jan 1842. Om 15

HARDWARE.—A general assortment of
the first quality, by
HANCOCK & WILLIAMS.

**Furniture and Chairs for sale, or
exchanged for Country Produce.**

PRICES TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES!

 **R. F. FETTERMAN** will be pleased to
call on his old establishment
near the corner of R. W. T. N. Y.
his store, on Columbia street, and
show the quality and prices of his
Chairs and Furniture. A general
assortment will be constantly kept on hand.

Also, 700 Saw Lumber, Black Walnut,
White Walnut or Butternut, and Curled Sugar
or Maple, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Cedar crates Thompson & Mather's American
(Ovens), Browning's or Fairfield's, on St. Mary's
River, on Abbot's Shovel, now HAVANT the
 Mills in town or on the bank of the Canal within
10 miles of Fort Wayne.

Dec. 31, 1842.

E. F. COLEBROOK,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

May be found at the office of H. J. Colebrook, on

UNIATA IRON & NAILS of every size.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
Erie Wayne Foundry.
We respectfully inform the citizens of Allen and the adjacent Counties that our stone foundry is now in successful operation. All kinds of work entrusted to our foundries will be accurately and promptly executed.

The following named articles will be kept on hand, and can be had at all times:

Lathe Irons, Planing Mill Irons, Sash Irons

Narrow Wheels, &c. &c.
 It is made to order and on good terms as they can be had at Dayton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, or Milwaukee.

The attention of the farming community is particularly directed to **Wagon Cars** made to order, a superior article and a **House Flange** for wheeling corn. All of which will be kept constantly on hand. Stocking and repairing Wagons will be done at short notice.

Sugar Kettles kept constantly on hand.
HOWSER, OLIMSON, & STORY.
 Fort Wayne, Sep. 2, 1842. 17-10

Notice is hereby given.

DEBIL letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of **Hugh Day**, late of Allen county, Indiana, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, or claims due to said estate, are notified to present the same to the undersigned in the law direct, and all persons indebted to the same will be expected to make immediate settlement. The estate is required to be made.

F. F. RANDALL, Adm'r.
 Dec. 24, 1842. 28

SILK ROUVETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, and made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at
Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. Mrs. PAULS.

CHICKERLY, No. 1 and 2, a prime article, at
 Jan. 24. **B. SAUNDERS.**

CASH FOR WHEAT—At Hamilton and Williams' New Store, Corner of Clinton and Columbus Streets.
 Sep. 16, 1842. 12

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted or having accounts
with the estates of the following named
Deceased, to wit:
Homer K. Russell,
Isaac Perry,
Andrew Dwyer,
Simeon & Emory,
Am Miller,
Bradford B. Stevens,
John Tuttle,
James H. Janelly,
Are requested to settle immediately, or I shall
be compelled to bring suit.
R E FLEMING, Assigner.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 3.—No. 86.

FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1848.

WHOLE NUMBER,

THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:

\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

2.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

\$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

All Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

THE HOME VALENTINE.

*Jealousy's cruel hand, that
In a sudden flash, has
Still fond and true, though wedded long,
The heart, at once retired,
Sat musing o'er the annual song,
His home's dear music inspired.
And as he traced her virtues now
With all love's vernal glow
A gray hair from his forehead brow,
Like faded leaf from autumn's bough
Fell to the page below.*

He paused, and with a mournful sigh
The sad memento raised,
And long upon its silver sheen
In pensive silence gazed;
And if a sigh escaped him then
It was not strange to say,
For Fancy's favorites are but men,
And who e'er felt the stoic when
First conscious of decay?

Just then a soft cheek pressed his own
With beauty's fondest tear,
And sweet words, breathed in sweeter tone,
Thus murmured in his ear.
"Alas! high o'er, to mark the trace
Of time's unsparring wand:
It was not moonhood's outward grace,
The charm of faultless form and face,
That won my heart and hand.

"O! dearest, 'mid these matron locks,
Twin-faded with thine own,
A dawn of silver lustre mingles
The midnight hair have known:
But time to blighted cheek and tress
May all his snows impart;
Yet shall thou feel in my career
No chill of waning tenderness,
No winter of the heart!"

"Forgive me, dearest Beatrice!"
The grateful hand replied,
As nearer, and with tender kiss,
He pressed her to his side;
"Forgive the momentary tear
To manhood's faded prime;
I should have felt, hadst thou been near,
Our hearts, indeed, have sought to fear
From all the frosts of time!"

AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "an act supplemental to an act subjecting real and personal property to execution," approved January 8, 1842.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That no property of any description whatever, either real or personal, shall be sold on execution, or by virtue of any other process issued by any officer of this state, for a less sum than its fair value at the time of such sale, after deducting all incumbrances thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of ascertaining the value of any property, either real or personal, levied on by an officer, by virtue of any execution or order of sale founded on any judgment, order or decree, the execution plaintiff or plaintiffs, his or her, or their agent or attorney may select one appraiser, and the defendant or defendants another, each of whom shall be disinterested residents and householders of the township in which such levy may be made, who shall proceed to make a just and true valuation thereof, in the manner prescribed by the act to which this is an amendment; and in case the two appraisers thus chosen shall not agree upon the value of the property thus levied upon, they shall choose a third person of like qualification, in which case the appraisement of any two of them shall be deemed and taken to be the value of such property; and which appraisement when made and executed shall be delivered to the officer making such levy, to be by him returned and filed with the execution or other process under which such levy was made: *Provided* however, That in all cases where either of the parties shall neglect or refuse to select an appraiser as aforesaid, or in case any person when selected shall fail or refuse to serve as such, it shall be the duty of the officer holding such execution or order of sale, to appoint some person or persons having the qualifications aforesaid, in the place and the stead of such person or persons so refusing or failing to serve: *Provided* further, That whenever any execution defendant or defendants shall elect to have his or their property, either real or personal, appraised under the provisions of this act, he shall not be permitted to waive such appraisement.

Sec. 3. Whenever any officer shall expose property to sale on any execution or order of sale, founded on any judgment, order or decree, according to the provisions of this act, and the same or any part thereof cannot be sold for its appraised value as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the officer holding such execution, or order of sale, to make an endorsement thereon to that effect; and thereupon, either party may have a re-valuation of such property so remaining unsold in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act, which said re-valuation shall be at the cost of the party demanding the same, but no property shall be appraised more than three times during the lifetime of any one execution or order of sale.

Sec. 4. Whenever any property levied upon by virtue of any execution or order of sale shall remain unsold for want of bidders, the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her, or their agent or attorney may cause the same to be re-offered, not exceeding three times during the

life of any one execution or order of sale, the sheriff or other officer giving the notice of the time and place thereof: *Provided* however, That if such property shall not be sold when re-offered as aforesaid, then and in that case, the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall pay the costs occasioned thereby.

Sec. 5. Whenever any property levied upon by virtue of any execution or order of sale, shall remain unsold on the return day of any such writ, it shall be the duty of the officer to return the same with an endorsement of his doings thereon, which return shall constitute a lien upon such property so remaining unsold; and thereupon, it shall be the duty of the clerk or justice of the peace into whose office such writ may be returned to issue a writ of *venditioni exponas* or *alias* order of sale, directed to the proper officer, commanding him to proceed to sell such property so remaining unsold as aforesaid, in which case either party may have the same re-valued, and the plaintiff may have the same re-offered, in the manner and under the same limitations and restrictions as are provided for on the first execution or order of sale.

Sec. 6. Whenever any property shall be levied upon by virtue of any execution or order of sale, or whenever the same shall remain unsold in the hands of the officer, for want of bidders, the execution defendant or defendants shall have the right to the possession thereof by executing and delivering to the officer holding such writ, a bond, with good and sufficient sureties, to the acceptance of such officer, in double the value of such property, conditioned for the delivery of such property to the proper officer, at such time and place as may be appointed for the sale thereof; and conditioned further, that said defendant or defendants may sell said property at private sale, and when so sold, said defendant or defendants shall pay the appraised value thereof to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment, order, or decree, on which such execution or other process may have issued.

Sec. 7. When one or more live animals are levied on, if the defendant fails to give a delivery bond for the same, the sale thereof shall take place within fifteen days after the levy hereof, on giving ten days notice as required in case of the sale of personal property under execution, unless the plaintiff or defendant shall, either of them voluntarily defray the expenses of keeping the same, *provided*, that if in such case such animals, are not sold under such execution or process, the defendant may take possession of the same, but the same shall be subject to the lien of such execution or process.

Sec. 8. All executions issued from the circuit or probate courts, or justices of the peace, shall be made returnable at the expiration of one year from the date thereof, and not sooner: *Provided*, however, That the several officers holding executions shall make one offer to sell, with as little delay as possible after receiving the execution; and in all cases where the sheriff or other officer shall sell property and receive payment therefor, then and in that case such officer shall pay over to the officer issuing such execution or order of sale, the amount so received forthwith; and in case said execution or other process shall be fully paid or satisfied by sale or otherwise, it shall be the duty of such officer to return the same and pay over all money received thereon forthwith: *Provided* further, It is hereby made the duty of the sheriff or other officer having such execution whenever a delivery bond is taken and forfeited, to return it, together with the execution, forthwith to the officer issuing the same.

Sec. 9. In all cases where any officer holding an execution or other process, shall be about to levy the same upon real estate, if the defendant or defendants shall be the owner or owners of more than one tract or parcel susceptible of division without material injury, such defendant or defendants shall have the right of selecting and designating the particular tract or part to be levied upon by such officer. *Provided*, such tract or part so designated shall be sufficient to satisfy such execution or other process. But in all cases where such officer shall be about to levy upon personal property, if the defendant shall not, on being required and demanded by the officer holding such execution or other process, designate the property to be levied on, then and in that case the plaintiff or plaintiffs, their agent or attorney, shall have the right to select or designate the particular property to be levied upon; reserving, however, to the defendant or defendants the right of selecting as exempt from such execution or other process, property not exceeding in value the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and such property designated by such defendant or defendants shall be sold for two thirds its fair value.

Sec. 10. In all cases where real estate is about to be levied upon by any officer, the defendant or defendants shall have the right of turning out such, and so much, as that the rents and profits for seven years will be sufficient to pay the full amount of the debt, interests and costs, upon which such writ may have issued; and in all cases where any real estate may be levied upon by virtue of any execution or order of sale, the rents and profits thereof for seven years, shall be appraised in the manner prescribed in this act, for the appraisement of other property; and whenever such rents and profits are appraised at a sum equal to, or exceeding the amount due on such writ, such real estate shall not be offered for sale, but the rents and profits shall be offered; and if they will not sell for their appraised value, the officer shall proceed in the same manner as in case of other property.

Sec. 11. The provisions of this act shall not extend to judgments or other proceedings against State, county, or township officers, or to executors, administrators, or guardians, for misfeasance, malfeasance, or non-feasance in office, nor to proceedings against attorneys for failing to pay over moneys by them collected as such, nor to any judgment or decree against any bank, savings institution, or insurance company, nor to judgments rendered against the principals in any delivery bond.

Sec. 12. The judges of Circuit and Probate Courts are hereby authorized in all cases where executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees cannot sell the prop-

erty of their respective trusts, or realize the claims in their favor by reason, in either case of the want of bidders for property to be sold by order of court, or under execution, to make an order and cause the same to be entered upon the order book of the proper court, suspend all proceedings and enjoining all actions against such executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees, until such property can be realized.

Sec. 13. No execution shall issue on any judgment, order, or decree, entered by any circuit or probate court of this state, directed to any other sheriff than the sheriff of the county in which said defendant actually resides, unless the plaintiff or his attorney will make an affidavit before the clerk of the court that said defendant has not sufficient property, deducting encumbrances in the county in which he resides, to satisfy said judgment, order, or decree, then and in that case, the clerk of the proper circuit court, may issue an execution to any other county in this state and in that case, the clerk shall endorse on the back of said execution, such affidavit; otherwise it shall be void.

Sec. 14. This act shall be published in the Indiana Journal and State Sentinel; and shall be in force in each county in the state, upon the filing a copy thereof in the Clerk's office of the respective counties, and it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to forward a printed copy to each Clerk, immediately after its publication, and of the Clerks of the several circuit courts to note the time of filing thereof in the order book of said court; and all acts coming within purview of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed; and nothing in the revision of the laws at the present session shall be taken and construed to contravene or repeal any of the provisions of this act.

THOS. J. HENLEY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOS. D. WALPOLE,

President pro tem. of the Senate.

Approved, Feb. 13, 1843.

SAM. BIGGER.

AN ACT

Relative to suits against Miami Indians.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That on the trial of all suits, actions, claims, or pleas in any of the circuit courts of this state, which may have been, or may hereafter be appealed hereto from the judgment of any justice of the peace of this state in which any member or members of the Miami tribe of Indians is or shall be defendant or defendants, they or either of them shall be entitled to plead specially in the said circuit court, or prove under the general issue any and all matters of defence of whatsoever name, nature or description, without payment of costs.—That the ordinary wearing apparel, and one hundred and fifty dollars valuation of the personal property of each member of said Miami tribe of Indians (to be selected by them) shall be and the same is hereby declared to be exempt from levy and sale under execution.

Sec. 2. Any member or members of the said Miami tribe of Indians against whom a judgment may be rendered by a justice of the peace in this state, shall have the right to appeal therefrom to the proper circuit court, at any time within thirty days after the rendition of said judgment, without giving bond for the prosecution of the appeal, or for the payment of the judgment, that may be rendered in said court, or the costs that have accrued or may accrue.

Sec. 3. Every contract which may hereafter be made within an Indian shall be absolutely null and void, and in all suits which may be instituted against an Indian upon any cause of action which may arise after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the court trying the same, to take notice of this section without specially pleading the same.

Sec. 4. This act to be in force from and after its passage, and publication in the Fort Wayne Times, Sentinel, Peru Gazette, and Marion Democratic Herald or either of them.

THO. J. HENLEY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS D. WALPOLE,

President of the Senate, pro tem.

Approved, February 13, 1843.

SAM. BIGGER.

Indiana to wit:

This certifies that the foregoing is a correct copy of the original roll on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said State, at Indianapolis, the 13th day of February 1843.

WM. SHEETS, Sec'y of state.

THE SOMERS MUTINY.—The mate of the ship Gen. Parkhill, has informed the New Orleans Tribune, that a mutiny occurred on board the vessel in 1839, when in the harbor of St. Marks, Florida, and that he recognized one of the mutineers on board the Somers when in New York last summer. On mentioning the circumstance, he was advised to repeat it to Captain Mackenzie, and with this view attempted to go on board the Somers, but was ordered off by the officer of the deck. The Tropic adds:

When he made the attempt, the mutineer he recognized, was at the gangway. He had no doubt the man he saw was one of the mutineers of the Parkhill, and from the descriptions of Cromwell, he is certain he is the man. He was at a loss at the time to account for the refusal, to allow him to go on board the Somers, as he stated to the officer of the deck that he had important information to communicate to Commander Mackenzie, but he is now satisfied that Cromwell recognized him, and exerted some influence to keep him off. He says that Cromwell passed on board the Gen. Parkhill, by the name of Campbell; that he professed to be an American but was in reality a foreigner. It is not possible that Midshipman Spencer was officer of the deck and on the day alluded to. And may not Cromwell have given him an inkling of the character of his visitor? The mate referred to, has written to Ogen Hoffman, detailing the facts above stated.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

FORT WAYNE IN OLD TIMES.

Col. McMaken has obligingly furnished us with the following interesting sketch of Gen. Harmer's campaign, for publication.—The writer Col. Morris, Miami county Ohio, was sergeant in the expedition, and kept a journal of the most interesting occurrences, which is still in his possession. At the request of Col. McMaken he transcribed this sketch from his journal. It may therefore be relied on as correct; and is indeed corroborated by the statements we have heard from the late Chief Richardsonville and other old residents of this place.

A SKETCH OF GENERAL HARMER'S CAMPAIGN IN 1790;

By DAVID HAMILTON MORRIS, who was first Sergeant in Capt. Joseph Ashton's company of that expedition.

Fort Washington was the place of rendezvous; Gen. Harmer, with a regiment of mounted riflemen, and Major Fountain with a troop of horse from Kentucky, and some militia from Pennsylvania, joined Harmer here.

On the 29th of September we took up our line of march for the Maumee Village, near where Fort Wayne now stands, and proceeded four miles. On the 30th we moved forward on the old Indian trail, leading to the old Chillicothe town, on the little Miami river, and after several days marching arrived, Here we fired off our guns and reloaded again.

In the evening we encamped about one mile above where Jas Galloway lives; the next day we crossed Mad river, and encamped a little below where New Carlisle now stands. Here we killed twenty cows that were all condemned on account of injuries received from the stronger cattle. The next day we crossed Indian creek, which name I gave it myself, in honor of Lenawetama an old Shawnee Chief; and the same day crossed Lost Creek in Miami county; in the evening we encamped two miles north of Staunton. On the following day we crossed the big Miami, just above where Piqua town is now located; some Indians had crossed the river just before us, in a canoe and left it. They had previously killed a cub Bear, the skin they had cut into small pieces, and placed on stumps; from the circumstance we were satisfied that we were discovered. This evening we encamped near the upper Piqua; next day moved forward for St. Marys; about mid-day, seven of the enemy were discovered, and were pursued by the scouting party. One of them was taken; he proved to be a half breed, about twenty years old, and a sullen dog he was.

We crossed Lorrainie next morning, where Clark or Logan burned their village some ten years before. To-day we crossed over the summit level to St. Marys, and encamped. Here a council of war was held, in which it was determined that Gen. Harmer with a detachment from the army should proceed by forced marches to the Maumee villages (Fort Wayne,) in order to intercept the Indians in their flight, and if possible to secure their goods and peltries. In this they were disappointed, as all the buildings were on fire when the detachment arrived. Directly after Gen. Harmer took possession of the town two Indians rode into the plain west of the St. Joseph's, and were fired upon. The next day the horses were found, and it was supposed from the quantity of blood discovered, they both were killed. Gen. Harmer came up two days after Gen. Harmer had taken possession of the place. The next day two Indians were discovered, one of them was shot down, but not killed; a young Kentuckian attempted to dispatch him, his pistol snapped, the Indian raised his rifle and shot him through the body which proved fatal, and he died the next day. We lay in this encampment for several days; a great deal of corn, beans, &c., were destroyed.

On the 16th of October, in the evening, Capt. McClure killed Capt. Paul a Delaware Chief. 17th, remained stationary; this day six brass kettles were found buried in the hazle thicket containing \$32. On the 18th Gen. Harmer was sent up the St. Joseph's to burn two towns, the one twelve and the other eighteen miles from our camp. At the same time Gen. Harmer marched down the Maumee to Girly's town, and encamped. J.

Gen. Harmer destroyed the Indian towns, and on his return was attacked about ten miles from Fort Wayne, near the late Capt. Hull's farm, at Eel River. When the Indians fired upon them, the Kentucky mounted Riflemen wheeled their horses and made for the camp, leaving the Pennsylvania Militia.

* This town stood where Cedarville is now located.
† Near Dawson's mill.
‡ Girly's town was situated on Taber's farm, on the North side the Maumee River. Girly called it Chillicothe, and this has led some historians into error; they supposed it was Chillicothe in Ross County Ohio; and place the scene of Harmer's defeat in that region. The defeat occurred at what is called Harmer's Ford, near the residence of F. Compant, Esq., just below Fort Wayne. A portion of the Americans crossed the Little St. Joseph, below where John's mill now stands, and attacking the Indians in the rear drove them from their ambush and dispersed them.

lia, and regular soldiers a prey to the savage barbarity; but one officer and four private soldiers ever returned to the camp.

The 19th was spent in camp, the cannon was fired throughout the day, in hopes that some had escaped the massacre, but none came in.

On the 20th we broke ground for homes, encamped at night six or seven miles from the Maumee Villages. About midnight David Williams, a spy and our principal guide, who had been many years a prisoner among the Indians, and who had been left behind to observe the motions of the Indians, came to camp and reported that about 120 Indians had collected in the bend opposite Fort Wayne; on the reception of this intelligence, it was resolved in council, to send a detachment back and disperse them; this force was put under the command of Gen. Harmer. Major Willis, Captains Ashton and Frothingham of the regulars, Major Fountain and Capt. Gains, of the Kentucky horse company, Capt. McMullen and Saunders, of the Kentucky mounted Riflemen—the names of the other officers I have forgotten. The troops were put in motion as quick as possible, between daylight and sunrise they arrived at the fording of the Maumee; as soon as our men entered the river the Indians opened a brisk fire upon them, Major Fountain succeeded in gaining the bank, and being in advance of the troops, discovered the main body concealed in ambush, and gave orders to halt until the main body got across the river; at that moment he was shot dead; by this time the right and left flank composed of Kentucky mounted men had gained the bank. A small party of Indians on each wing, fled as if defeated, the horsemen pursued as soon as the horsemen were separated from the footmen, the savages fell upon our people with the utmost fury. Maj. Willis was killed in the act of charging the enemy; Capt. McMullen discovered the stratagem of the enemy, wheeled short about and coming upon the back of the Indians made dreadful havoc in their ranks. Capt. Ashton was of the opinion that 40 of the enemy fell the first fire, the Indians gave way and were driven across the St. Joseph with great slaughter. Two soldiers, Capt. Ashton says signified themselves on this occasion, by gipping the foe, like fish with their bayonets.

Richardville a Miami Chief, now dead was in the engagement, and related that the river ran blood, and that he could cross the river on the dead bodies. An affecting incident occurred that deserves to be noticed. An old Indian had two boys who rushed in to the river by his side, one of them was shot down near him; he dropped his gun and seized him, no doubt in order to save his scalp from his enemies; the other was killed also. He drew them to shore, and set down between them, where he was killed.

Some blame has been attached to General Harmer for not returning to sustain General Harden. It is certainly without foundation. A young Kentuckian who was wounded through the wrist, while in the river, reported that the enemy was completely routed and flying. In this sanguinary engagement all the regulars were killed, except Captain Ashton and six privates, making in all 83.—In both engagements there were one hundred Militia killed.

I cannot in justice to my feelings, close this communication, without saying a word in commendation of Gen. Harmer. I knew him intimately, for I was favored with his personal friendship, and was in service under his immediate command four years, eight months, and 21 days; and throughout the whole of the campaign which I have been writing, I quartered within 20 feet of the General's Marquee.

The reader will perceive from this fact, that I had the best opportunity of observing every thing that passed; and my recollection is greatly assisted from my having kept an orderly book, in which I recorded every order given by the General, and every circumstance I thought worthy of being remembered. But to return, and to conclude, I regard Gen. Harmer as a veteran soldier, an accomplished gentleman, and especially as the sincere friend of the poor soldier.

DAVID H. MORRIS, Sen.
Honey Creek, Miami Co. Oct. 8, 1842.

A Strong Man.—Mr. Peter Myers, an Irishman, in the employ of the Collinsville Manufacturing Co. carried on a common wheelbarrow, a few days since, 1742 pounds of bar iron, being only 258 pounds less than one ton!

Printer's Bills.—The editor of the Philadelphia Times handles Manager Thorne rather severely for his neglect to square up his advertising bills in Philadelphia, and winds up his article with the following truthful caution:

"We are told that a grain of carmine will tinge a gallon of water, so that in every drop the color will be perceptible, and that a grain of musk will scent a room for twenty years. Just so, if a man cheats the printer, his stain will be forever visible on the minutes' atom of a minute's note, and will leave a scent of rascality about an individual strong enough to make the angel Gabriel turn up his nose in disgust, and St. Peter clap the shapeliest of his boot to the widest end of the offender's unmentionables, in order to make him 'quit the presence' with marvellous celerity."

THE MILLERITE DELUSION.—THE NOT TET.—A portion of the believers in the doctrines of Miller, it seems, are not content to wait for the time fixed upon by the apostles for the final consummation of all earthly things, but will fain have it that the "crack of doom" is at the very door. A society worshipping in a church in this city had fixed upon Tuesday night last as the "end of the world." It seems that a man, somewhere in the vicinity of New York, a week or two since went out into the woods for the purpose of felling trees, and being absent an hour or so, his family became alarmed, and sent out to seek him. He was found in a state of motionless, and his friends were unable to bring him to any consciousness.—He was carried home, where he lay in a sort of trance for some time. By means of friction, &c., he was at length restored to animation, when he stated that during his unconsciousness he had been wrapped in a vision, and it had been revealed to him that the world would come to an end on the 14th of February. This period, as we understand, exactly coincides with the calculation, made by the Rev. Mr. Storrs, of this city, of the expiration of a certain number of years (46 he believes) since the humiliation of the pope before the power of Buonaparte; and the conclusion was irresistible that the very time had come.

For a week or two previous to the time, meetings were held day and night in a church in this city, and on the night in question, it was resolved that the whole congregation should remain the whole night, watching for "the end." The "watch" was also kept by a large number of families, both in this city and Brooklyn, and it is even said that some had prepared white robes in which to be translated from earth! The time has passed, and the earth still revolves undisturbed on its accustomed axis, but the "watch is still kept up from night to night.—N. Y. Daily Express.

The labor of the State Prison of Illinois, has been let out by contract, to men who are to employ the prisoners mainly in the manufacture of hemp; so has that of Missouri.—In the latter state \$50,000, besides board and clothes, is offered for the labor of the prisoners for ten years.]

The Legislature of the state of New York have before them a project to employ the convicted criminals of the state as miners. It is proposed to purchase an iron mine in Clinton county, which presents features favorable for the plan suggested.

A VICTIM.—Mr. Noah Sinclair died at Meredith, N. H., a few days since. He had been out of health some time, attended the Miller Meeting at Bickford's Mills, became excited upon the subject, lost his reason, became a raving maniac, and died.

[Almost every paper we open, especially eastern papers, contain similar melancholy notices. A heavy responsibility rests on the fanatics whose wild doctrines are working such ruin and misery.]

Sanny Darby's Courtship.—Good afternoon Squire Jones.

"Good afternoon friend Darby, come walk in."

"Well, Squire how is your lovely darter Sal, to-day, and the rest of the family?"

"Why they're all up and about, particularly Sal, she is very hearty, has a good appetite and eats a right smart chance; and the way she smokes her old pipe is the right way, and sing—Lord man, she sings like a martingale. Oh, she is a buster!"

"Well, Squire, I'm glad to hear so much in praise of Sal, for I love her mightily, and mean to court her too."

"Why that's plain, honest and clever—I'll go and call Sal."

Sure enough he did, and she soon made her appearance.

"How are you, Sal," says I.

"Oh, sorter middling. How do you feel Mr. Darby?"

"Why, Sal, I aint well—I'm love sick."

"Oh hush, you don't say so—well do tell me who she is!"

With that I sorter sidled up to Sal, and she kinder sidled off.

Says I, "Sal don't be so darnation skittish for you are the very gal I am after."

"Get out, you don't say!"

"Yes I do, and I'm in as hard earnest as ever my old dog Lion was at a coon."

That pleased her mightily, and she kinder tossed her head and looked as proud as some of your town galls do when they get into a ball room.

"Says I, 'Sal will you have me?'"

"I reckon as how I will—you don't catch this child refusing to do that thing when she has so good a chance."

So off we went to the parson's and Sal and I got married, and now we live as kinder happily together as can be, only sometimes she hews out to me:

"Mr. Darby don't be a spitting your tobacco juice on the fire dogs, and a sicking your feet on the fender. May I be burnt if I can keep on this thing decent for you—plague take all tobacco chowers, I say, that are as nasty as you are always about it."

And the way she raps my toes with the tongs, when she sees my feet on the fender is no ways common, I tell you—however, I live as happily as I can expect with a woman—that's the fact.—Southern Post.

Cumberland Road.—In the U. S. House of Representatives, on the 27th inst., a bill was reported from the committee of ways and means for the improvement of certain harbors and making appropriations for the repair and continuation of the Cumberland Road, to wit: \$50,000 to Ohio, for the half calendar year ending 30th June next; \$75,000 to Indiana, and \$75,000 to Illinois, with twice these amounts respectively for the fiscal year beginning the first of July next.—This bill was referred to the committee of the whole.—State Sen.

More trouble has been experienced on the Leaching Canal, in Canada. Twenty-seven of the rioters were arrested by the rioters.

treasury will be the more urgent, if Congress

at its present session, should adopt any plan

for facilitating the financial operations of the

government and improving the currency of the

country."

So it appears that the general government is

actually without the means of meeting its im-

mediate liabilities; and yet some visionary poli-

ticians are actually at this moment urging that

it involve itself still deeper in difficulties by as-

suming the state debts, to the amount of two

hundred millions of dollars! The whole reve-

nuce of the United States for the past year would

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The United States Supreme Court has de-

clared that it has no jurisdiction in Bankruptcy.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill

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sion of the Shawneetown Bank and wind up its

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ture can repeal the charter of an existing bank.

Some of the more reasonable and respect-

able whig papers have come out openly and

boldly in opposition to Mr. Cost Johnson's

humbug of the general government's as-

suming the state debts. The Philadelphia U.

States Gazette thus denounces the project.

"The two hundred million dollar loan,"

We cannot but regard it as the most danger-

ous quackery, called relief, that can be pre-

sented. It is a premium, to the states for

extravagance and waste. How would the

interest or it be paid? We can barely raise

sufficient now for the purposes of Govern-

ment; and to add thereto a further annual tax

of ten or twelve millions, seems to us little

short of madness. We had hoped that a set

tled scheme of policy had been resorted to,

which was to reduce the expenses of the

Government to the lower possible mark; and

then, by a moderate tariff raise sufficient to

meet that; pay the interest on the small debt

now existing, and lay by gradually a sum to

pay off the principal. We are no great stick-

lers for very abstract, hair splitting, constitu-

tional construction; but we would like to see

the clause in the instrument which can be

tortured into a something on which to base

this measure. We should think it would be

rather difficult to find it.

The plenary of the scheme is claimed

for himself by Mr. Cost Johnson. Like

many other modern inventions, it has, how-

ever, an ancient model; for some years ago;

this very same scheme was propounded by

a gentleman of this city, and as much as

three and a half years since, when conduct-

ing another journal, we were waited upon by

two most respectable gentlemen, who were

the agents of very large British houses, to

induce us to advocate a measure of like char-

acter; and unless our memory is greatly in

fault, the New York Courier and New York

American did, at that very time, advocate

the project above referred to. Mr. Johnson

must therefore, strip off the peacock plumes

in which he now rejoices, and sink back

again into the lowly and insignificant daw.

Awful Catastrophe at Troy, N. Y.—On

the afternoon of Friday the 17th ult. a por-

tion of the hill known as Mount Ida, slid

down and buried several buildings occupied

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sed that thirty or forty persons were in the

houses at the time, only ten or twelve of whom

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been dug out. On the 1st Jan. 1837, a sim-

ilar catastrophe occurred on the same spot.

The trick of printing the Revised Laws in

the German language seems to be as easily

seen through in other places as it was here.

Hear what a correspondent of the Goshen

Democrat says on the subject.

From the Goshen Democrat.

MR. EDITOR—

That consummate demagogue, Lewis G.

Thompson, who, during the last session of

the Legislature, has occupied the place of

Representative from Allen county, seems all

at once to have fallen deeply in love with

our German fellow citizens, and to have be-

come their special champion, notwithstanding

during the session of 1833, by his public

acts in the Legislature, he degraded them

and their interests to a level with the Miami

Indians.

During that session, Mr. Chamberlain,

then a Representative from Elkhart county,

introduced a proposition to have one thou-

sand copies of the revised laws of that ses-

sion printed in the German language; which

certainly was no less than an act of justice

to that meritorious portion of our fellow cit-

izens. This same Lewis G. Thompson,

then a Representative from Allen county,

actuated by motives of sheer derision to Mr.

Chamberlain's proposition, and contempt for

the "Dutch," then and there made a motion

to amend Mr. Chamberlain's proposition, by

having a little number printed in the language

of the Miami Indians." And by means like

this, Thompson was then principally instru-

mental in defeating the measure.

I now see by his acts, as a member, and

by his communications, that he claims to be

the special champion of our German popu-

lation, whom he then derided and affected

to despise.

Why is he now so anxious that two thou-

sand copies of the revised laws, about to

be published, should be printed in the German

language? Not because he thinks any bet-

ter of the "Dutch" than he did in 1833; but

because he sees that Mr. Chamberlain intro-

duced again a proposition of this kind, into

the Senate last winter, and carried it through

that body by a large majority. And thus he

begins to be convinced that this act of jus-

tice to our large and increasing German popu-

lation, is becoming somewhat popular; and

hence he has changed his course just because

it is popular, and not because he cares one

whit more about the "Dutch," than he did in

1833, when he, in the manner I have above

stated, compared them to the Miami Indi-

ans.

If the white livered demagogue thinks in

Fort Wayne, March 1st, 1843.

Dear Sir:—
In the last number of the 'Times,' I find a communication from the Hon. L. G. Thompson, dated at Indianapolis, Feb. 4th 1843, to the following extract from which I feel called upon to reply:

'I have just been informed by our Senator that a bill which passed this House some weeks since, appropriating \$482 of the three per cent fund, which has been due this county for the last two years, has at its instance been indefinitely postponed. The bill provided that the Treasurer of Allen county should draw the amount due the county, and divide it equally among the several road districts, in proportion to the extent of the districts, and notify the supervisors of said districts, of the amount due them from the three per cent fund, as well as from non-resident land tax, or otherwise; and require the supervisors to invite competition in the improvement of the roads, by advertising the work to be done in their districts, and the contracts to the lowest bidder; and require the money to be distributed under the checks of the Auditor and Treasurer.'

'Had this bill been permitted to pass the Senate, I have no hesitation in saying that more than double the amount of work would be done with the same amount of money.—Appropriations for the improvement of our roads have, heretofore, been squandered to but little purpose, and a similar course will still be pursued, if those interested do not look to it.'

It is true that such a bill did pass the House of Representatives at the late session, and it is also true that at my instance the bill was indefinitely postponed by the Senate.—In a conversation with Dr. Thompson on the subject previous to any action being had on the bill in the Senate, I stated to him that I felt disposed to treat our county officers with some respect; that I thought the war against them had been carried far enough, and that I should oppose the passage of the bill.

I could not believe our county Commissioners incompetent to discharge their duty, so far as the appropriation of the three per cent fund was concerned; nor did I believe the Commissioner of said fund to be an individual whose integrity was to be so much questioned as to render it doubtful whether its expenditure would be faithfully made or not. I cannot be accused of political prejudice in favor of these individuals, for they are all opposed to me politically; but I felt that having been chosen to fill their respective offices they were entitled to a degree of respect, and whatever other charges may be made against them, I must have additional proof to the assertion made in the communication referred to, that the three per cent fund belonging to Allen county has heretofore been squandered to but little purpose, before I shall be convinced that such is the fact.

It may be inferred by some from the communication of Dr. Thompson that lettings of work by the Commissioner of the three per cent fund are made to favorites at extravagant prices. Such is not the fact however. All road work let by such Commissioner is to the lowest bidder, after competition has been invited by advertisement of such lettings. This being the case it is difficult to conceive how more than double the amount of work would be done with the same amount of money, provided the work was let in the same manner by road supervisors.

Had this question came up alone, having no connexion with other measures, I should have looked upon it as a matter that would work neither good or harm so far as the provisions of the bill were concerned; but it will be recollected that a crusade against most of our county officers was commenced by Dr. Thompson, and carried to such an extent, that had I consented to operate with him, the impression must have been general at Indianapolis that the Doctor and myself were the only persons in Allen county fit to hold office—at least in our own estimation. Now, not wishing to arrogate so much to myself, and besides not being willing to admit that so respectable a portion of my constituents as resided in Allen county were so unworthy of such a Representative and Senator, I did declare in a report that I made from a select committee to whom this bill was referred, that it would, in the opinion of the committee, be safe to let the Commissioners of this county order the expenditure of our three per cent money, and that we did not believe that much would be risked by trusting the expenditure thereof to the Commissioner of said fund, and closed by recommending the indefinite postponement of the bill.

I should dislike very much to be considered as an opponent to any measure calculated to benefit the citizens of any part of my district in the way of making or improving their roads; indeed was it not that a great degree of modesty is required of me in all controversies or explanations with Dr. Thompson, I could refer to the part I have acted in securing to the citizens of this county their present just and satisfactory road tax; but it would not be characteristic of either of us to boast of what we have done.

I believe I am now through with this communication. I have no other object in writing it than to put myself right, and if you have room in your paper I would be pleased if you would give this an insertion.

Yours truly,

J. SINCLEAR.

The KEKIOGUE BAND will meet at the Music Room on Monday evening next at half past 6 o'clock precisely.

B. H. TOWER, President.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1843

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR
JAMES WHITCOMB.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
JESSE D. BRIGHT.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT.
ANDREW KENNEDY.

GERMAN PAPER IN INDIANA.

We are making arrangements to commence the publication of a German newspaper in Fort Wayne. A large and respectable portion of the citizens of Indiana are Germans, and their number is daily increasing; yet there is not a German newspaper printed in the state. They are generally well educated in their own language, but being unacquainted with ours and unable to read our papers they remain in comparative ignorance of the news and politics of their adopted county, and are therefore apt to be led astray by the misrepresentations and false coloring given to political news by interested politicians and scheming demagogues.

Believing our German fellow citizens to be essentially democratic in their principles, and that to keep them true to their faith nothing more is required than to place the truth before them; and believing further that their numbers, intelligence, and desire for information would warrant the establishment of at least one German journal in our state, we have resolved to make the attempt, and will commence the publication as soon as the necessary materials, and a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured.

The Prospectus may be found in another column.

A special term of the Allen Probate Court will be held next week—commencing on Monday.

The County Commissioners will also be in session at the same time.

Presbytery.—The Presbytery of Logansport will meet in the First Presbyterian Church, in Fort Wayne, on Thursday, the 6th of April next, at two o'clock, P. M.

Rev. J. H. DUNLAP, from Jeffersonville, will preach in the Baptist Church tomorrow, at 11 A. M. and candle light in the evening.

"L." is unavoidably postponed till next week.

CONGRESS.—On the passage of the Army Bill, the House struck out all appropriations for the West. The appropriation for the Cumberland Road was rejected—ayes 65, noes 127; the one for building a bridge over the Ohio River at Wheeling shared the same fate—ayes 61, noes 66. The proposed appropriation of \$150,000 for removing obstructions in the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers was also rejected—ayes 93, noes 98; as was likewise the one for improving harbors on the western waters—ayes 75, noes 133.

Citizens of the west should remember that in the present House is a large majority of Whigs. They are all professed friends of internal improvement, and great advocates for relief measures of all sorts. In 1840 they were great sticklers for western men and western interests—could almost idolize a man who had lived in a log cabin, and held coon-skins in especial veneration. They can squander millions on the seaboard, but when a few thousands are asked for works of great national importance in the West we are refused. Our citizens may see from this the hollowness of Whig professions; and we trust at the next congressional election they will show their deceivers that their duplicity has been noticed and is remembered.

Mr. Adams, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, has reported against the passage of the Oregon Bill.

A bill has passed the House for reducing the pay and mileage of members of Congress and other office holders. It reduces the mileage to four dollars for every 20 miles travel, the distance to be estimated by the shortest mail route. Senators and Representatives are to be allowed as at present eight dollars a day for the first five months of the session; if the session be prolonged beyond that time, the allowance is to be six dollars a day for the following two months, and five dollars a day for all beyond that time. No pay to be allowed for the time any member is absent, except through sickness or by leave of the Senate or House. All salaries exceeding \$3,000 to be reduced 20 per cent; salaries over one and under three thousand dollars to be reduced 12½ per cent.

The president has transmitted a message to Congress setting forth that the estimated receipts into the treasury will probably fall short of the expenditures, and calling on that body to devise some means of sustaining the public credit. The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended that authority be granted him to issue such treasury notes as may be received for revenue. The President thinks it worthy of grave consideration whether more permanent and certain supplies ought not to be provided. "The issue of one note in payment of another (the President truly says) is not the payment of a debt, which can only be made, and must be made in the end, by some form of public taxation."

In a country of such abundant resources if judiciously called out, the credit of the government ought not to be made dependent on temporary expedients, but the public faith ought to be placed beyond contingency. The President adds: "The necessity of further and full provision for supplying the wants of the

treasury will be the more urgent, if Congress, at its present session, should adopt no plan for facilitating the financial operations of the government and improving the currency of the country."

So it appears that the general government is actually without the means of meeting its immediate liabilities; and yet some visionary politicians are actually at this moment urging that it involve itself still deeper in difficulties by assuming the state debts, to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars! The whole revenue of the United States for the past year would not much more than pay the interest on this sum.

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From the Goshen Democrat.

MR. EDITOR—
That consummate demagogue, Lewis G. Thompson, who, during the last session of the Legislature, has occupied the place of Representative from Allen county, seems all at once to have fallen deeply in love with our German fellow citizens, and to have become their special champion, notwithstanding during the session of 1833, by his public acts in the Legislature, he degraded them and their interests to a level with the Miami Indians.

During that session, Mr. Chamberlain, then a Representative from Elkhart county, introduced a proposition to have one thousand copies of the revised laws of that session printed in the German language; which certainly was no less than an act of justice to that meritorious portion of our fellow citizens. This same Lewis G. Thompson, then a Representative from Allen county, actuated by motives of sheer derision to Mr. Chamberlain's proposition, and contempt for 'the Dutch,' then and there made a motion to amend Mr. Chamberlain's proposition, by having a little number printed in the language of the Miami Indians. And by means like this, Thompson was then principally instrumental in defeating the measure.

I now see by his acts, as a member, and by his communications, that he claims to be the special champion of our German population, whom he then derided and affected to despise.

Why is he now so anxious that two thousand copies of the revised laws, about to be published, should be printed in the German language? Not because he thinks any better of 'the Dutch' than he did in 1833; but because he sees that Mr. Chamberlain introduced again a proposition of this kind, into the Senate last winter, and carried it through that body by a large majority. And thus he begins to be convinced that this act of justice to our large and increasing German population, is becoming somewhat popular; and hence he has changed his course just because it is popular, and not because he cares one whit more about 'the Dutch,' than he did in 1833, when he, in the manner I have above stated, compared them to the Miami Indians.

If the white livered demagogue thinks in this way to 'suck the Dutch,' I think he will in the end, find himself 'sucked.' The Doctor will no doubt say that this is all false, because the Journals of the House of 1833, do not show his proposed amendment to Mr. Chamberlain's Bill of that session. No; true enough—this smooth tongued Abolition, who now for the sake of his votes would fain steal away the hearts of 'the

Dutch,' took good care not to have his infamous amendment put into the journals. But it can be proved by fifty members of the House of Representatives, of 1833, who, no doubt perfectly well recollect the circumstances.

ALLEN.

HON. ANDREW KENNEDY.

We regret to learn that Mr. Kennedy is confined to his room, by sickness. During the past week, we have received several letters from the friends of that gentleman; so soliciting us to suggest a time and place at which to hold a convention. Not being aware of any opposition to him, we had supposed, that the bare announcement would be received by acclamation. On re-election, however, we believe a convention would prove highly useful in effecting a more compact organization, preparatory to the coming campaign, and tend to victory. We would suggest Fort Wayne as a suitable place, and leave the announcement of a suitable time to the properly constituted authorities. We mean the committee heretofore appointed on this subject.—*Marion Dem Herald.*

"We are happy to state that at the last accounts Mr. Kennedy was recovering.—Ed. Sen."

ANDREW KENNEDY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel unfurls the name of this well tried and trusty Democrat for Congress in the Tenth District. The Marion Herald has done the same, and our only regret is, that old Elkhart is not in the same District, to give a long and a strong pull for the Delaware Blacksmith. Kennedy deserves well of the Indiana Democracy. Single handed, and alone for two years in the stormiest period of our Republic, he stood in Congress, the Representative of the fifty five thousand Democrats of Indiana; and well and faithfully did he discharge his duty. He's a whole team of himself—needs nobody to blow and strike for him, and the way he gets Whiggery up to a welding heat is a regular caution. We hope the gallant Democracy of the Tenth, will put him thro'; and as the fight waxes warm, we shall occasionally make the welkin with a Hurrah for Kennedy.—*Goshen Democrat.*

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The following is from Thompson's Bank Note Reporter of New York. We scarcely believe it well founded:

"It has been known to us, for months past, that the holders of discredited state stocks were corresponding with each other, and collecting opinions of the ablest lawyers in this country, with a view to instituting suits against the state and against individual citizens on dishonored state bonds."

"Such encouragement has been given, that an agent was despatched to Europe by the last steamer, to solicit the co-operation of English, French, and Dutch bondholders. It is in contemplation to institute two suits before the proper tribunals; one against a non-paying state, and another against a citizen of a non-paying state."

"By some it is contended that every citizen's farm is liable for a judgment against a state, and that states are corporations, emanating from the federal compact, and liable to be sued."

"Others counsel a shorter course, and contend that every citizen of a state is a party to the contract between the state and the bond holders and as liable, individually on every bond the state rightfully owes."

"The most eminent counsel have been retained for the prosecution; and all that talent and money can do will be done. We have not faith enough, however, to go in for a rise in stocks."—*Bost. Post Feb. 11.*

DOMESTIC CREDITORS OF OHIO.

We learn by a gentleman who left Columbus on Monday last, that the bill to provide for the payment of the domestic creditors of the state, has become a law.

The law authorizes the Canal Fund Commissioners to borrow on the credit of the State the sum of \$1,500,000, for which bonds are to be issued, bearing interest not exceeding seven per cent.—the bonds not to be sold less than par value, and for the redemption of the bonds, after the year 1851, the surplus revenue and all lands specifically donated for the construction of public works are pledged. The bonds to be issued for debts due to contractors on the public works, with interest on the same from the time the work is completed; also, to turnpike and canal companies to which the State is indebted, for such sum as the State Auditor shall report, due them, after an examination of their affairs—the acceptance of the bonds by the companies shall relieve the State from further liability to them.

The bill was lost in the House on the 5th, but the vote was reconsidered and the bill subsequently passed, as we are informed by the gentleman alluded to.—*Toledo Blade.*

GEN. JACKSON.—We see it suggested by several of the Western papers, that General Jackson should be requested to preside over the deliberations of the next Democratic National Convention, and that if necessary, the place of its meeting be fixed in Ohio, so as to facilitate his attendance. We concur most heartily in the suggestion, if his age and infirmities do not render it impracticable.—The place of meeting of the convention is of no consequence, in comparison with securing the presence, of the glorious old Roman. No member of the convention would hesitate to travel a thousand miles, to see him, take him by the hand, and tell him how deeply his name and principles are cherished by the people. His presence and name would not only give weight to the Convention, and enthusiasm to its proceedings, but would kindle the spirit of the people with irresistible power.—*Maine Age.*

Animal Magnetism.—We learn from the Boston daily mail that a young woman was thrown into the mesmeric state at the City Hall, at Lowell, Mass. on Tuesday evening last; Dr. W. P. Shattcock, and submitted to the extracting of a tumor on the shoulder without manifesting the slightest pain. An incision round the tumor was made to the depth of nearly two inches, and the operation was one which, under ordinary circumstances, would have caused acute pain, fainting, &c. On being brought back to the natural state, the lady was entirely free from pain, and was not aware that any operation had been performed. The experiment was performed under the personal examination of Dr. H. H. H. in presence of a large and respectable audience. A full and scientific report of the case will soon be published.

RECIPROCITY.—General Duff Green, in a note addressed to the Madisonian, among other things, says:—
"I was authorized by Lord Aberdeen himself to say that it was his earnest desire to place the commercial relations of the two countries on terms of reciprocity, and I am persuaded that a treaty may be made, providing for the admission of cotton, rice, and Indian corn, into England and her dependencies, at a nominal duty, or duty free, and that the trade in lumber and provisions, and all our surplus products, may be placed on the same footing as the like products of her colonies; at the same time that our navigation may obtain concession no less important. And that, for granting us these favors, England will ask of us no more than that our tariff shall be so manifold as to our manufacturers, as to charge thereon no higher rate of duty than is indispensable to provide for an economical administration of our government."

THE TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS.

Every body sees that the new and violent effort has commenced to saddle the United States with the two hundred millions of improvident debt which some of the States have incurred, partly by direct loans, partly by lending their credit to banks. The proposition for this assumption, in the shape of scrip based on the public lands, is now becoming in some considerable degree a Whig measure, and every effort is made to unite the Whig party in its favor. Every person now sees this; and every person naturally inquires whence the cause of this new and sudden effort. Three years ago, when Mr. Benton submitted his resolutions against assuming the State debts, or guaranteeing them or providing for their payment out of the public lands, his resolutions were treated as an aspersion upon the whig party, and he himself, and all the Democrats who supported the resolutions were reproached for an unfounded imputation on that party. This was in the winter of 1839-'40. Now, in two short years, what was treated as a slander then, has become an open measure, proclaimed and supported by the leading whig organ at the seat of Government—boldly pushed by one of the whig leaders in Congress, and privately but actively encouraged by the rest. Whence this change? Why this apparent contradiction? What is the reason of this extraordinary conduct? The reason is as apparent as the contradiction, and is found in Mr. Webster's speech at Faneuil Hall in September last. There he intimated strongly a disposition in favor of making the public lands the fund for relief in the same shape; and since that time Mr. Cost Johnson's proposition has taken root and begun to flourish. It is Mr. Webster's adoption of the measure, then, which has given the new impulse to this project, which was denied by his whole party, and denied by himself, in the session of 1839-'40, when Mr. Grundy and Mr. Benton were assailed for attributing such a thing to them. What Mr. Webster then repulsed as an aspersion upon him and his party, he has, in effect, assumed in his speech in Faneuil Hall; and since that time the proposition has been taken up, and is now pushed, as a whig measure. His assumption of the scheme has given it the new impetus—and well it may; for Mr. Webster is inconceivably the head of the present Administration. His intellect puts him at the head of it; and his place of Secretary of State gives importance to his views. Henceforward we may look for a regular movement in favor of his assumption; and if Mr. Webster is smuggled to England after the Senate adjourns, we may look for a treaty in which the 'comprehensive guaranty' will be given, which the Borgia demand in 1839.—*Globe.*

The Buried Humbug.—The New York Herald says, Mr. Cost Johnson's scheme is the most hopeless of all hopeless ideas, to expect that Congress ever would adopt such a project. It has been set on foot by a set of wild stock jobbers, merely to raise the price of certain stocks, and to enable them to get out of a scrape. At this moment, the general government is rapidly approaching a state of hopeless bankruptcy with an annual revenue of \$14,000,000, and an annual expenditure of \$27,000,000—and yet people talk of such a government assuming debts to the amount of \$200,000,000. Was there ever a greater specimen of folly?

From the Lafayette Free Press.

CANAL SCRIP.

A law has passed by our Legislature, making lower Canal Scrip or 'Blue Pop' as some call it, receivable for all canal tolls and water rents on the Wabash and Erie Canal. The object of passing this law was no doubt to sustain and give credit to this depreciated currency—but will it do it? We think not. It may give it a temporary 'hoist,' which will afford an opportunity to those currency mongers who have an abundance on hand to put it off; but certainly it can do little else.

A plain statement as to how the matter stands in regard to this Scrip, must convince any one disposed to be convinced, that this law is scarcely worth a pinch of snuff, so far as its effects in making scrip valuable is concerned.

It appears by the Commissioner's report to the Legislature, that up to Dec. 5, 1842, there had been paid to contractors, of this scrip, \$153,840 65

At the estimate this week, an additional amount will be paid of perhaps,

60,000 00

Making the total amount issued

\$213,840 65

By the same report of the Commissioners, it appears that for lands sold at public and private sale, up to the 11th of Nov. last, there had been received in cash, mes

52,017 25

Leaving in circulation

\$161,823 30

Now suppose the whole of the toll and water rents on the canal between Lafayette and the Ohio line to be paid in this scrip, during the present season, and suppose there should not be another estimate during the whole year, still there would be nearly or perhaps quite as much of this scrip in circulation as there has been this winter. For, it is thought to be hardly probable that the tolls and rents will amount to more than \$30,000. This would have in circulation still, \$131,823 30. But then it should be remembered that most if not all of the funds thus received, will be immediately paid out again for repairs on the canal; so that the circulation will not, in fact, be diminished by the operation of this law.

But again—suppose the work to continue on that portion of the canal now under contract, and no new letting to take place during the year; the amount already in circulation would necessarily be greatly augmented.—the estimated cost of the work now under contract, is \$455,709 76, and may be safely set down at half a million. What perceptible beneficial effect could the withdrawal of \$30,000 of this amount from circulation, have upon the residue, even did it not return again immediately, above stated. It must certainly be very trifling.

We make these remarks out of no ill feeling, but in order that the public may see and understand this matter in its true light. We want all to be placed on an equal footing, so that shavers and currency mongers may have no undue advantage.

Boston and Buffalo.—The cars were ran over the Tonawanda Railroad on Tuesday last, for the time; thus completing the last link in the chain of iron road from Boston to Buffalo.

DISASTROUS FLOOD IN RED RIVER!

In consequence of the falling weather or the melting of the snow in the mountains, the sources of Red River have been supplied so abundantly with water that our hitherto quite gentle stream, has been so flooded that all of its bottoms lie buried beneath the heavy mass of moving water whose appearance was so sudden and rapid that it has borne resistless down every vestige of human industry, cotton bales, cotton presses, corn, cattle, horses, hogs, &c. in one wide and general ruin.

At Ft. Towsen on the 25th ult., the river rose fifteen feet higher than ever before known, spreading over the whole bottom destroying the warehouse at the public landing and sweeping in one common grave all species of animation.

From a letter, politely furnished us, it appears that Jonesborough, Rowland, and Berlin, in Texas have been wholly inundated; some of the houses washed away, and many of the inhabitants drowned.

Amid the general distress, Capt. Crooks, of the steamboat Hunter, proceeded to Mill creek, and rendered the sufferers every possible succor in his power—going from place to place, picking up the survivors from the tops of the houses and trees; thus rescuing from a watery grave some seventy five or a hundred persons.

It is thought that over a hundred lives have been lost between Fulton and Jonesborough—how many, we as yet cannot with certainty predicate, as our information will not always justify an implicit belief. Owing to the great number of settlers on the bottom of Red River, the loss of property and human life must be immense, yet we would fain believe not so great as is generally reported, for we hope that the accounts given us have been exaggerated.

The river is still rising, but very slowly.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

AWFUL RETRIBUTION.

A few days since, considerable excitement was produced by the disappearance of a young girl, aged about 16, the daughter of a Mr. Mercer, one of the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants of Southwark. A young man in this city, named Hutchinson Heberton, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in her abduction, but was discharged in consequence of the girl's return to her parents. It was ascertained, however, that Heberton had seduced the young girl, and that she had gone to a house of ill-fame, in the neighborhood of Pine and Twelfth street, where he had been in the habit of meeting her. Her absence as well as her return, we believe, was voluntary. The anguish of the family at the knowledge of the dishonor that had fallen upon the daughter of their house, no tongue can tell nor pen describe. To wipe out the stain as far as it was possible so to do, a marriage was proposed to the seducer. The unhappy father offered him \$50,000 as a marriage portion; but the heartless wretch refused the offer, saying 'keep your money old man; I'm not a marrying man!' The brother of the seduced then challenged him. This was also declined. The infuriate brother, stung almost to madness, determined not to be balked in his revenge. He watched the movements of Heberton, and having ascertained that he was to leave the city on Friday evening in a carriage by way of Camden, he concealed himself on board the ferry boat armed with one of Colt's six barreled pistols.—Shortly after, the carriage was driven on board with the blinds drawn up, and when within a few yards of the Jersey shore, the friend of Heberton, and owner of the carriage, stepped out and took hold of the horses' heads. Mercer then approached the carriage, and fired four balls into it in quick succession. One of them proved fatal, taking effect under the left shoulder blade, and another entering the body of Heberton. He was conveyed to Cate's tavern in Camden, where he expired in a few minutes. Mercer immediately gave himself up to the authorities.

A coroner's jury was called, and a verdict in accordance with the circumstances returned in the course of Saturday morning. Mercer was conveyed to Woodbury Jail, where he still remains to await his trial in Gloucester county, the act having been committed in the state of New Jersey. The trial, the Camden Eagle says, will probably take place in March.

Mercer is a young man, about twenty years of age, and has been for several a clerk in the house of Carson and Newbold, south Wharves; and is said to have been in a state of great excitement ever since the discovery of his sister's dishonor.

Heberton was a route of some notoriety in this city. He is said to have been strongly armed at the time he met his death, being aware that the brother had avowed vengeance against him.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—Wholesale Prices.

Corrected weekly by P. KIER, Market Master.			
Beef, cwt.	\$2 00	Pork, 1 a 1 25	
Lard, lb.	3	Butter, lb.	6
Cheese, lb.	6	Eggs, doz.	6
Flour, bbl.	3 00	Wheat bush.	44 a 50
Rye,	25	Oats,	10
Corn,	15	Potatoes,	12
Onions,	60	Beans,	50
Pean,	50	Green Apples	50
Dried Apples,	75	Whiskey gal.	30
Cranberries,	1 00	Salt, bbl.	3 50

Need's Patent Lard Lamp

The best, most cleanly and economical article of the kind ever invented. Manufactured and for sale by M. LEWIS.

Fort Wayne, March 4, 1843.

